

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."
H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND
JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.
H. B. MASSER, Editor.
Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of H. B. Mas-
ser's Store.

THE "AMERICAN" is published every Satur-
day at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be
paid half yearly in advance. No paper discon-
tinued till all arrearages are paid.
No subscriptions received for a less period than
SIX MONTHS. All communications or letters on
business relating to the office, to insure attention,
must be POST PAID.

PETER LAZARUS,
SUNBURY,
Northumberland County,
PENNSYLVANIA.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public in general, that he has taken the
Brick Stand, formerly occupied by George Prince
as a public house, (east of the State House, and
opposite the Court House) where he is prepared to
accommodate his friends, and all others who may
favor him with their company, in the best manner.
In short, no exertions nor expense will be spared
to render his house in every way worthy of
public patronage.
Sunbury, April 4th, 1846—6m

CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
at the "CHEAP STORE" No. 41 Strawberry
Street, Philadelphia.

OUR Store rent and other expenses being very
light, we are enabled to sell our CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c., wholesale and retail, at the
lowest prices in the city, and will find it
really to their advantage to call and examine the
arrangement we offer this season, of
Beautiful Imperial 3 ply
Double Superfine Ingrain
Fine and Medium do } CARPETINGS
Twilled and plain V-nition }
together with a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS
on 2 feet to 24 feet wide, very cheap, for rooms,
alls, &c.; also, Matting, Floor Cloths, Rugs, Cot-
ton and Rag Carpets, &c., &c., with a good as-
ortment of Ingrain Carpets from 12 to 50 cents.
ELDRIDGE & BROTHER,
No. 41, Strawberry Street, one door above Ches-
nut, near Second Street, Philadelphia.
March 21st, 1846—3m.

A CARD.
TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD!!

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper
Agent, duly authorized and empowered, by
the proprietors of most of the best newspapers of
the cities and principal towns in the U. S. and
abroad, to receive subscriptions and advertise-
ments, and to give receipts for them, respectfully
stipulates the public, that he is prepared to execute
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As no other person or persons are in any man-
ner connected with the subscriber, in the American
Newspaper Agency, all letters and communications
should be carefully directed as above, and not
to any other person. This caution has become ne-
cessary, in order to avoid mistakes, and put the pub-
lic on their guard against all pretended Agents.
V. B. PALMER,
American Newspaper Agent.

Editors throughout the United States for whom
V. B. Palmer is Agent, will promote the advantage
all concerned, by publishing the above.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—V. B. Palmer is the
authorized Agent for the "SUNBURY AMERICAN,"
in the cities of Philadelphia, New York,
Boston and Baltimore, of which public notice is
hereby given. March 14, 1846.

ALEXANDER L. HICKEY,
RUNK MAKER,
No. 150 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE all kinds of iron, brass, valves and
carpet-lags, of every style and pattern are
manufactured, in the best manner and from the best
materials, and sold at the lowest rate.
Dated 10th July 1846, 1845—1y.

SHUGERT'S PATENT
WASHING MACHINE.

THIS Machine has now been tested by more
than thirty families in this neighborhood, and
given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its
construction, that it cannot get out of order. It
takes no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to
out of repair. It will do twice as much wash-
ing, with less than half the wear and tear of any
other machine, and what is of greater impor-
tance, it costs but little over what is as much as other
washing machines.
The subscriber has the exclusive right for Nor-
umberland, Union, Leominster, Columbia, Lane
and Clinton counties. Price of single ma-
chine \$6.
H. B. MASSER,
The following certificate is from a few of those
who have these machines in use.

Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844.

We, the subscribers, certify that we have now
in our families, Shugert's Patent Washing
Machine, and do not hesitate in saying that it is
not only an excellent invention. That, in Washing,
it saves more than one half the usual labor,
it does not require more than one third the
quantity of soap and water; and that there is
no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wear-
ing or tearing. That it knocks off no buttons, and
the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks,
&c., may be washed in a very short time
without the least injury, and in fact without any
wear and tear, whatever. We therefore
recommend it to our friends and to the
public, as a most useful and labor saving machine.

CHARLES W. HEGINS,
A. JORDAN,
CHS. WEAVER,
CHS. PLEASANTS,
GIBSON MARKLE,
HON. GEO. C. WELKER,
BENJ. HENRICKS,
GIBSON LEBENSRING,
HENRY HERR.

at the HOTEL, (formerly Tremont House, No.
15 Chestnut street,) Philadelphia, September
1st, 1844.

We have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine
by house upwards of eight months, and do not
say that I deem it one of the most use-
ful and valuable labor-saving machines ever inven-
ted. I formerly kept two women continually oc-
cupied in washing, who now do as much in two
or three as they did in one week. There is no
wear or tear in washing, and it requires not more
one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have
a number of other machines in my family, but
it is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and
is so liable to get out of repair, that I would not
without one if they should cost ten times the
price they are sold for. DANIEL HERR.

HAN SEED.—The highest price will be
paid for Flat Seed, at the store of
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 9, 1845.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Sept. 5, 1846.

Vol. 6--No. 50--Whole No. 310

A WIDOW FOR THE FIFTH TIME.

The Boston Atlas translates the following
story from a late French paper:

There has recently arrived in Paris a young
English lady, already the widow of her fifth
husband. This remarkable chance, this uncom-
mon series of widowhoods is the more extraor-
dinary that the lady in question has not yet
reached her 25th year. The history of her sever-
al marriages is so strange both as a whole and in
its particulars, that we should hardly dare to re-
late them, if the world had not already given
credit to them. The saloons of the English,
almost the only ones to remain open in the sea-
son of general desertion, dispute for the honor
of this young widow, and from them we derive
the following narrative of her conjugal adventures.

Mrs. was not quite 16 years old when
she contracted her first marriage at Gretna
Green. This matrimonial locality is sufficient
evidence that it was a purely sentimental union.
Two rivals disputed for her young affections;
one was favored by her family, the other by
herself. The latter, of course, was the successful
one. In order to set aside all obstacles, our
two young people had recourse to an elopement
and put in requisition the famous blacksmith,
who unites enamored English couples, at a mo-
ment's warning, and without asking the con-
sent of their relatives. The nuptial benedic-
tion had just been pronounced, when the un-
successful rival appeared. He had followed the
fugitives with all the speed his gold could
obtain from the postillions; but the fugitives
had a whole night's start of him; and the rival
was only able to arrive just soon enough to be
two hours too late.

'You have had a useless chase my dear sir,'
said the bridegroom, happy and proud of his suc-
cess, 'for we are already married.'

'It may be so,' replied the other; 'but I have,
at least, come in time to be revenged.'

In accepting this challenge, the bridegroom
requested that the meeting might be postponed
to the next day, but his jealous rival would not
consent to afford him this gratification. They
must repair at once to the spot, with the first se-
conds they could meet; the duel was fought
with pistols, and the bridegroom, struck by a
ball in the forehead, fell, never to rise again.

So Mrs. — became a widow two hours af-
ter the celebration of her first marriage. This
adventure made so much talk, and led to so
many scandalous rumors, that a second mar-
riage could only ally them. Besides, the young
widow had known so little of married life, that
she very naturally desired to continue the chap-
ter from the interesting point where it was so
unfortunately broken off. This time, in order
to efface as much as possible the consequences
of her first fault, for which she had been so se-
verely punished, Mrs. — submitted to the
wishes of her parents in the choice of her se-
cond husband. They made for her a reason-
able choice, selecting a man of mature years,
and offering every possible guarantee. He was
an old retired merchant, possessing a large for-
tune, honorably acquired. This was not prob-
ably the happiness dreamed of by a soul so poet-
ical and so enamored; but then Mrs. —
adapted herself to her new situation, and had
not yet encountered those hollow deceptions
and bitter deceits of life, before her husband
found it necessary to attend to some business
which required his presence on the continent.

He left alone, and in crossing the channel, the
steambot was overtaken by a tempest and dash-
ed upon the rocks of the coast. This shipwreck
saw Mrs. — a widow for the second time.

In her misfortunes she naturally looked
about for consolation, which is any thing but dif-
ficult to procure for a young widow, who united
to her own personal charms those of a very con-
siderable fortune. Among those attentive to
her she favored a young and showy youth, full
of grace and wit, who seemed to her to unite
all that would best console her for the loss of
her husband. As soon as the necessary delays
were over the reign of the third husband com-
menced, under the most favorable auspices.
Nothing at the commencement seemed likely
to mar the happiness of the union; but soon,
even while devoted to his wife, the husband
began to display vices beneath his graceful ex-
terior. Gaming was his ruling passion, and he
gave himself up to it with so much ardor that
in a short time he had dissipated the rest of
his own patrimony and the whole fortune of his
wife. Then, no longer able to endure his shame
and remorse, he shot himself.

Three successive calamities would have de-
prived Mrs. — of the courage to make a new
conjugal trial, had not her pecuniary matters
made it necessary to marry again. Completely
ruined by her third husband, and with no in-
heritance to look forward to, marriage was the
only resource by which she could escape the
embarrassment and misery of want. There
was no time to be lost; she must make the
best of her advantages, and turn to a good ac-
count her youth and her attractions, to secure
the best chance that offered. Our widow, there-
fore, bestirred herself; and heaven, as if to re-

compense her for her trials, sent her a husband
of the first class,—a young, rich and handsome
baronet, and quite famous on the turf. He had
no passion for cards, but on the other hand, he
gave himself up with unrestrained ardor to
horse racing, and in his exercise he made use
of his purse and his own person, staking large
sums in bets, and risking himself with his horses
in disputing for the prize in steeple chases.

Fortune had not thus far affected his finances.
His profits and losses were nearly balanced;
but he was less successful as a rider than he
was in his bets. His own person was less fa-
vored than his purse. When he rode himself
he was more often thrown off his horse than
able to alight of his own accord. So far from
being discouraged, these falls rather stimulated
to endeavor to do better; and this noble per-
severance had already cost him several teeth as
well as an arm and some ribs broken. His
family and friends hoped that marriage would
make him a little more prudent; and for a short
time he abstained from appearing on the turf,
in order to devote himself entirely to his wife;
but as soon as he became used to this peaceful
felicity, his former passion returned, and he
thought he could unite the pleasures of hymen
and the race course. Several of the best riders
in England had engaged in a contest, at the
Newmarket races; he joined them, mounted
his fleetest horse, darted forward in the race,
and fell, this time disastrously, that he was
left dead on the spot.

The unfortunate sportsman had appointed
his wife sole heiress of all his property, but his
will contained several errors of form, which
made it of doubtful effect. One of the relatives
of the deceased disputed the will; the case was
brought before the tribunals, and being ably
managed against her was threatening Mrs. —
with new ruin, when her adversary himself pro-
posed to stop their suit, and to unite their in-
terests by marriage. This was the most pru-
dent course; the lovely widow adopted it, and
changing her name for the fifth time, became
the wife of a rich landed proprietor, who passed
for the most intrepid fox hunter in Northumber-
land. The marriage had hardly been conclud-
ed six months before the fifth husband, while
hunting, was so imprudent as to leap a ditch
with a loaded musket in his hand, which was
accidentally discharged, when he received the
whole contents in his breast. His death was
instantaneous.

Such are the events which constitute the
conjugal career of Mrs. —, and it is in con-
sequence of these catastrophes that she is a
widow for the fifth time, in the very morning
of her life. But that which must seem the stran-
gest of all, that after thus having gained, or
rather lost, in the lottery of widowhood, she still
persists in pursuing a chance which has so far
been obstinately against her. The perseverance
of this widow may be explained on several
grounds. In the first place, having in each
instance been married so short a time, she has
had knowledge of only the bright days of mar-
riage, the honeymoon; and has seen only the
bright side; she has never seen the reverse of
the medal; she has never experienced the dis-
appointment of destroyed illusions; her hus-
bands have never caused her any suffering, ex-
cept by their death; even the gamester him-
self was so amiable and so kind, that, in spite
of all his faults, his loss was bitterly regretted.

And then, as people have become confused
by the many different names which Mrs. —
has borne, they have nicknamed her Mrs. Blue-
board, in cruel reference to conjugal misfor-
tunes. It is very natural she should wish to
rid herself of this surname, by triumphing over
it. But her five widowhoods have somewhat
cooled the ardor of her English admirers. Even
the boldest experience a sort of superstitious
terror; they fear lest they should meet the fate
of their predecessors. Mrs. — has realized
how much courage is necessary for any one to
venture to marry her, and she has therefore
come to Paris. This is certainly complimentary
to the Parisians, and she will not be disappointed.
As we have said, Mrs. — is not yet 25 years
old, is exquisitely handsome, and her last hus-
band left her, by a will, in which no flaw can
be detected, an income of £120,000 a year.
This is more than enough to shut one's eyes to
the chimerical dangers of the past. Mrs. —
would easily find in Paris a man who, in spite
of the apparent fatality, would esteem himself
very happy to become her sixth husband.

The New Editor of the Oregon Spectator
holds at once the following offices:—Secretary
of the Territory, Recorder of Land Claims, Re-
corder of Marriages, Clerk of the Supreme
Court, Clerk of the Criminal Court, Reviser of
the Laws; in addition to all which legal trusts
he seems to be a Doctor of Physic. A univer-
sal man like this is just the thing, of course, for
an editor.

TALL LADIES.—A New York paper says that
tall ladies invariably prefer short men. An ex-
change thinks this an error, and observes that
no woman objects to Hy-men.

Nova Scotia Coal.

The first practical effect of the new Tariff
has been to revive greatly the Nova Scotia coal
trade. We notice by the shipping lists yester-
day, that an unusually large fleet is already at
Pictou, and an unprecedented number of vessels
have already cleared for that port. It is stated
that some or all the factories in this town are
contemplating the use of Nova Scotia coal, which
it is believed will be considerably cheaper than
anthracite. Under the tariff of 1842, the im-
port of foreign coal has fallen off, and but very
little except that required for the British
steamships and for blacksmiths has been im-
ported, and anthracite has almost entirely su-
perseded foreign coal. Under the compromise act
in 1839, the import of foreign bituminous coal,
principally from Nova Scotia, was 151,551 tons
while the consumption of anthracite coal was
only 817,039 tons, being a falling off in two
years of nearly 60,000 tons. In 1845, the im-
port of foreign was only 85,786 tons, (notwith-
standing the increase in the number of British
steamships,) while the consumption of anthra-
cite rose to 2,021,074 tons.

The Pictou mines belong to the estate of the
Duke of York, the uncle of Queen Victoria,
but are worked by several jewelers of London,
they having obtained a long lease of them, in
liquidation of the enormous debts which the
Duke's profligacy and extravagance had run up
with them. The coal costs at Pictou, from \$2
75 to \$2 per chaldron of 42 bushels, the duty
after December will be 90 cents a chaldron,
and the rate of freight is now \$2.50 per chald-
ron, so that a chaldron of 42 bushels of this
coal may now be landed here at about the same
price which a ton of 18 bushels of anthracite
costs; so that if a bushel of Pictou coal gives
out the same amount of heat as a bushel of an-
thracite, the Pictou will be 50 per cent the
cheapest. Has any one ever made a compar-
ison which can be depended upon, of the amount
of heat which the combustion of the same quan-
tities of Pictou and anthracite coal will produce?
The decisions made by the scientific men to
whom our government entrusted a similar trial
in regard to the various kinds of anthracite, are
altogether fallacious, and are contradicted by
the experience of every practical engineer in
the country.—Newburyport Herald.

Hope for Anthracite Coal.

The Journal of Commerce publishes the fol-
lowing article, which we really hope may turn
out to be true:—

'A gentleman who read in our paper the ar-
ticle from the Newburyport Herald respecting
Nova Scotia coal, has kindly handed us the at-
tached memorandum of an experiment which
throws much light upon the subject, and proves
that the anthracites of Pennsylvania are not
likely to be so promptly superseded by the bitu-
minous Nova Scotia, as some people have im-
agined. The experiment was made in 1843, by
the great sugar refining company of Boston, for
the purpose of directing their own interests. It
was made under the superintendence of the
President of the company, and the burning of
each kind of coal was continued for about a
week. The following was the result. The left
hand column indicates the quantity of coal used,
and the right hand column the quantity of wa-
ter evaporated—both in pounds.

Lbs. of Coal.	Lbs. of Water Evaporated.
10,022 Lehigh	181,177
17,618 Beaver Meadow	159,933
18,645 Lackawanna	167,432
22,603 Sydney and Pictou	102,450

From which it appears that—
1 lb. Lehigh evaporated 9.52 100 lbs. water.
1 lb. Beaver Meadow 9.08 do.
1 lb. Lackawanna 8.98 do.
1 lb. Sydney and Pictou 4.47 do.

The experiment proves that the anthracites
are worth more than double the same weight of
Nova Scotia coal, for generating steam, and
therefore that the difference in price, if any, is
no compensation for the difference in value.
The superiority of the anthracites results not
entirely, if chiefly, from the superior quantity
of heat which they produce; but in part at least
from the superior facility with which the heat
of the anthracites is brought into action. The
vast quantity of smoke and gas which is emitted
from bituminous coal carries off with it a great
quantity of heat, and requires the fire to be placed
at a greater distance from the boiler, by which
a larger volume of air is brought between
the fire and the boiler; and as air is a non-con-
ductor, this circumstance embarrasses the heat
which remains.

These facts are full of importance. They ac-
count in some measure for the superior speed of
American steamers over those of other nations.
We are told that this thing has had one most
remarkable test. A steambot was built in Can-
ada, after the model of our South American.
The builders were disappointed to find, after
all, that she would run but two-thirds as fast
as the South American. Nothing would cure the
disparity, until Lackawanna coal was taken to
her help, and this brought up her speed to the
desired point of equality with the pattern boat.
If the same change should be effected by the
introduction of the same fuel to Atlantic naviga-
tion, another new era would astonish the world.

A Chapter of Crimes.

Eppes, the Murderer, suspected of having
killed his own Son, his Mother-in-law, and al-
so a Kentucky Drover.—Since the fact has
been established beyond a shadow of a doubt,
that Eppes, who is now at large, is guilty of mur-
dering F. Adolphus Muir, late of Dinwiddie co.,
he has also been strongly suspected of having
caused the death of several other persons in the
same county—and among the number, his own
son, and the mother, or mother-in-law of Mrs.
Eppes. A few years since, an elderly lady—
then an inmate, if we understand correctly,
of Eppes' house—was taken suddenly ill and died.
At the death of this lady, it seems, a large es-
tate was likely to fall into the hands of Eppes,
as guardian of his children, who were to be the
heirs of their deceased relative. During the
brief sickness of the lady, Eppes was known to
have administered a dose of medicine, or some-
thing which he professed would give relief to
her. The dose had been given but a short time,
when she continued to grow worse, and soon
expired. Nothing was thought at the time, of
the sudden death of the lady—her friends not
dreaming for a moment that she had been un-
fairly dealt with. It is only since the develop-
ments in the Muir case, that suspicion has been
excited towards Eppes, in regard to her death.
It has been only a few years, too, since a son of
E's was killed, as reported at the time of his
death, by the accidental discharge of his gun
while he and his father, W. Dandridge Eppes,
were out hunting. The account of young Eppes'
death, from the lips of his own father, being too
plausible at the time, no one of course sus-
pected foul play; but now it seems, that the son
was heir to some property which his father
wished to get into his own possession. This
circumstance, taken in connection with others,
leaves very little doubt that Eppes is the mur-
derer of his own son. Nor does this end the
chapter of his crimes! He is now suspected of
having murdered a Drover who has neither
been seen nor heard from, since he was known
to have gone to Eppes' house, to collect of E.
money for a number of hogs sold. This has
been several years ago, and as a pretty good
evidence of suspicion being properly attached to
Eppes for disposing of the Kentucky drover,
the skeleton of a grown person was lately, with-
in a week or so, we believe, found in an ice
house on the farm upon which Eppes formerly
resided.—Richmond, Va., Republican.

MAINTAINING IRON WORKS.—We are in-
formed that these new and extensive works, the
property of Messrs. Wilkeson, Wilkes & Co., went
into operation last week. They are located at
Poland, on the Mahoning river, in Ohio. This
is the first American furnace in which Pig I-
ron has been made with raw bituminous coal.
This object was sought to be accomplished by
Messrs. W. W. & Co., and they are entitled
to the honor of being the only iron masters in
the United States who have conducted this ex-
periment and important experiment to a successful
result. The iron made by them, by this pro-
cess, is fully equal to the best Scotch Pig—be-
ing made from as good ore, and better quality of
coal, and smelted in precisely the same man-
ner.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY.—The death
of Mrs. Margaret Grede is announced in the
New York papers of the 27th ult. She arrived
in that city, from Germany, about seventy years
ago, with her father, the brother of the vena-
rable George Arcturians, Esq., and at the age of
fifteen married Mr. John J. Riell, also a Ger-
man, who was a baker to the revolutionary
continental army. She was distinguished for
her devoted attention and kindness to the pris-
oners and sick, confined in the memorable "Old
Sugar House" and at a perilous crisis in the
affairs of the revolutionary party at that period,
she proceeded to Philadelphia, by the direction
of her husband, (who died in 1798) and pre-
sented General Washington with 1500 guineas, as
a donation in aid of the great national independ-
ence. Under the sanction of her husband, she,
moreover, supplied the American army with
bread, for the period of four months without any
compensation. She was highly esteemed, thro'
her long life, by all who knew her, as a devout
Christian, and exemplified that high character
in her whole deportment, she has left a large
number of descendants—probably two hun-
dred.

NEWSPAPER.—A Newspaper taken in a fam-
ily seems to sated a gleam of intelligence around.
It gives the children a taste for reading, it
communicates all the important events in the
busy world; it is a never failing source of amu-
sement, and furnishes a fund of instruction
which will never be exhausted. Every family,
however poor, if they wish to hold a place in
the rank of intelligent beings, should take at
least one newspaper. And the man who, pos-
sessed of property sufficient to make himself
easy for life, surrounded by children eager for
knowledge, is instigated by the vile spirit of en-
vidy and neglects to subscribe to a newspaper,
is deficient in the duties of a parent or a good
citizen, and is deserving of the censure of his
intelligent neighbors.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion, . . . \$0 50
1 do 2 do . . . 0 75
1 do 3 do . . . 1 00
Every subsequent insertion, . . . 0 25
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half
column, \$18; three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9;
one square, \$7. Half-yearly: one column, \$18;
half column, \$12; three squares, \$8; two squares,
\$5; one square, \$3 50.
Advertisements left without directions as to the
length of time they are to be published, will be
continued until ordered out, and charged accord-
ingly.
Sixteen lines or less make a square.

A ROW AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The Baltimore Sun publishes the fol-
lowing letter from the camp of the Baltimore
volunteers on the Rio Grande. The turbulent
spirit which is displayed among some of the
volunteers will soon be cooled down when they
come regularly into the service.

CAMP BELKNAP, Aug. 2, 1846.

Our battalion is joined to one from Ohio,
which forms a regiment, and this, in connection
with two other regiments from Alabama,
Georgia and Tennessee, quartered at this same
camp, which is situated on a high bluff of land,
from which we can see thousands of tents, and
hear the drums beating the reveille.

Yesterday, Lafayette Hands, Andrew Met-
teer, and some of our boys went over to Barits,
and returned in rather high spirits. As they
were returning home, some one gave Andrew
Metteer a catfish, which Col. Mitchell, of Ohio,
who is Colonel of the whole brigade, claimed as
his own, and ordered three of his men to take it
from him. On the men seizing him, in compli-
ance with the orders of their commander, Met-
teer drew a dagger and stabbed two of them.
Col. Mitchell then rushed on Metteer with
drawn sword and inflicted several severe gashes
on his head, from the effects of which he
fell as if dead. Lafayette Hands then seized
the Col., wrested his sword from him, and chased
him with it for some distance around the
camp, until another sword was handed him,
when they had a regular sword fight, lasting
some minutes, until the Colonel's sword broke,
and he again ran, finally escaping to his own
quarters. He then gave immediate orders for
his men to turn out, armed with ball cartridge,
when our Captain gave similar orders and
marched the Chesapeake down to meet them.
When we arrived, Captain Stuart, who, in the
absence of Colonel Watson, is commanding offi-
cer, ordered out the battalion, and we were all
full of fight, and I verily believe that our 600
Baltimoreans could have whipped the whole
2500 Ohioans. Dan Wells had taken dead aim
at the Colonel, and would have blown him sky
high, had it not been for Charles Ehrman,
who struck his musket. The Colonel then claim-
ed the command of the whole brigade, and
ordered us to our camp, which order we were
compelled to obey.

Col. Watson was at Barits, where we im-
mediately sent after him, and on his arrival he
started for the camp of Colonel Mitchell, to de-
mand an explanation of his conduct. On his
arrival there, however, he was told that the
Colonel had started for Matamoros to report to
Gen. Taylor, but Col. Watson is now after him,
and I do not know how the spree will end.

SUGAR.—A commercial computation puts the
whole production of the sugar growing coun-
tries of the world, in 1844, down at 778,000
tons, of which 200,000 tons were furnished by
Cuba alone. In the following year Cuba pro-
duced only 80,000 tons, but the increase from o-
ther sources was so great that the total product
amounted to 769,000 tons, which was very little
short of that in 1844. The consumption of sug-
ar in the whole world is estimated at 800,000
tons, of which the United Kingdom consumes
about 250,000, the rest of Europe 425,000, the
United States of America, 150,000, and Canada
and the other British colonies 15,000. The
growth of the United States does not exceed
100,000 tons, for about two thirds of the con-
sumption, and the deficiency is supplied by im-
ported sugar and foreign importation.

MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.—No tree ap-
pears to be more benefited by animal manures
than the peach trees. We may often observe
that when it grows near a barn yard, so as to
reach the manure, that the growth is greater,
the leaves greener, and the fruit larger, than
when it stands on sterile ground; and even as
a general rule, fruit of the same variety is fla-
vored in proportion to its size; the larger, the
finer. Urine may be very advantageously ap-
plied to this tree, especially while it is small,
as well as to young apple trees. It not only
hastens their growth, but, by its offensive odor,
repels the borer from the latter, and the peach-
worm (Ageria) from the former. A small
tree will bear a pint once a fortnight, and per-
haps more and oftener, I have never injured
any of my trees by this application, and conse-
quently have not ascertained the amount which
may be used upon them; certainly large trees
will bear much more.—American Quarterly
Journal.

A FIGHTING FAMILY.—The Taylors are de-
fying for fighting. One Zachary Taylor fought the
Mexicans very badly some months ago and got
promoted. Now we see another Zachary Tay-
lor has been whipping his wife in Bal timore,
and got into prison by the act, and has to pay
one dollar to get out.

CERO, in his treatise on Old Age, says that
man is a sentinel placed on his post by God, to
guard the command of the world, nor can he
naturally leave his post, till his commander takes
him from it.